NOTE XVI.

A NEW CURCULIONID OF THE GENUS OMMATOLAMPUS

DESCRIBED BY

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Ommatolampus nigrolimbatus, n. sp.

O. tetraspiloto Guér. minor et non nihil angustior, *O. haemorrhoidali* Wiedem. latior, ferrugineus, elytris anguste nigro-limbatis; rostro nigro, supra et apice interdum rufescenti, ut in *tetraspiloto* sed minus ruguloso-punctato, dorso supra scrobes linea abbreviata subimpressa; antennis nigris, clava latitudine longitudine feminae haud duplo, maris duplo latiore; prothorace latitudine longiore, lateribus leniter rotundatis, antice paulo constrictis, maxima cum latitudine prope pone medium, lobo scutellari minus quam in *O. tetraspiloto* producto, subtiliter et remote, in lobo scutellari profundius punctato, linea mediana impunctata, margine apicali et basali, in lobo scutellari latius, nigrolimbatis, disco interdum utrinque litura nigricante; scutello nigro, oblongo-triangulari, basi punctato; elytris latitudine sesqui (prothorace tertia parte) longioribus, ferrugineis, singulis anguste nigro-limbatis, subtiliter quinque punctato-striatis, stria quinta in medio abbreviata, seriebus quinque reliquis externis striato-punctatis, punctis remotis, singulis area infuscata transversa, plus minusve distincta, circumdatis; pygidio ferrugineo, basi infuscato, apice late impressum et rubro-flavescenti-ciliato, sat parce, maris basi fortius, punctato, punctis setuligeris; corpore infra nigro, metasterno lateribus, segmento abdominali primo utrinque albo-sericeo-pruinosis, prothorace lateribus in triente superiore, episternis mesothoracis totis, metathoracis margine antico et superiore nigris exceptis, segmentis abdominalibus 1—5, macula laterali subtriangulari, segmento ultimo in media parte aut toto et pedibus rufo-ferrugineis his basi apiceque infuscatis, tarsis nigris.

Long. (rostr. non comput.) 23—25 millim., lat. ad hum. 6,4—7,5 millim.

Hab. Java occ.: Sukabumi 2000′, Mons Tjikorai 4000′, Mons Gede 4000′ leg. H. Fruhstorfer, Museum Lugdun., Dresdense et Tring.

Elongate, ferruginous, elytra narrowly bordered with black. Head and antennae black. Rostrum shorter than the middle line of the prothorax (5—6 mm.), black, sometimes somewhat reddish above, as in *tetraspilotus*, but less rugosely punctured, above the antennal grooves with a short and slightly impressed middle line, the sides with a flat longitudinal ridge, in other respects very similar to *tetraspilotus*, which I believe, like Roelofs, to be identical with *Cuvieri* (cf. Notes Leyd. Mus. XIII, p. 116). Antennae differently shaped in both sexes: third joint of funicle of male not longer than broad, 6th distinctly transverse, club not twice as broad as long, of female third joint of funicle distinctly longer than broad, 6th scarcely transverse, club at least twice as broad as long. (I have only a female of *O. tetraspilotus* for comparison, but I think that species will show the same sexual differences). Prothorax longer than broad, the sides slightly and subequally rounded, with the greatest breadth about the middle, and the scutellar lobe less produced than in *tetraspilotus*, finely and sparsely punctured, a stripe along the middle without punctures, anterior and posterior margin narrowly, the scutellar lobe more broadly bordered with black, disk sometimes on both sides with an obsolete obscure vitta. Elytra twice as long as broad, ferruginous, each of them

narrowly bordered with black, the disk with 5 delicate, remote punctate-striate lines, the 5th abbreviated before the middle, the exterior striae only striate-punctate, the punctures ordinarily surrounded by a transverse fuscous shade. First interstice not enlarged at the apex. (My specimen of *O. tetraspilotus* shows the second stria outwardly convex towards the apex). Pygidium ferruginous, its base (often covered by the elytra) and sometimes a narrow, posteriorly abbreviated line along the middle, of a dark colour; the apex impressed, the impression rugose, and covered with reddish yellow bristles, which are moderately densely set; in the male the base of the pygidium is more deeply punctured.

Underside and tarsi black, lateral margins of prosternum, episterna of metathorax along their inferior margin, the abdominal segments on the sides with a subtriangular spot (sometimes connecting with the opposite one by a ferruginous line running along the posterior margin of the segment) and the analsegment (sometimes the black base and apex excepted), reddish ferruginous. Episterna of metathorax more strongly punctured than in *O. tetraspilotus*. Femora and tibiae reddish ferruginous, the first at base and apex dusky.

The male differs from the female by the smaller size, by the structure of the antennae as is mentioned above, and by the stouter pygidium, which is more strongly punctured at the base.

In all other respects like *tetraspilotus*.

The determination of the known species of the genus *Ommatolampus* will be facilitated by the following table:

1. Prothorax without an elevated middle line, elytra delicately striated.
    2. Pygidium with a bilobed, somewhat ashy spot at the apex, elytra uniformly coloured, long. tot. 37 mm. *stigma* Pasc., Andaman.
    2′. Pygidium without such a spot.

3. Elytra marked with black band or spots.
    4. Elytra with an oblique black band near the middle . . . . . *tetraspilotus* Guér. (= *Cuvieri* Boh.), Java.
    4'. Elytra with a black patch on each side. *pictus* Roelofs, Sumatra.
3'. Elytra uniformly coloured, ferruginous, only bordered with black. . . . . *nigrolimbatus* Heller, Java.

1'. Prothorax with a flat elevated line along the middle, elytra strongly striated.
    5. Femora reddish in the middle . . . *Germari* Boh. (= *Allardi* Chevr.) Java.
    5'. Femora entirely black . . . . *haemorrhoidalis* Wied., Bengal.

For my knowledge of this new species I am indebted to Mr. C. Ritsema Cz., through whose kindness our Museum has received a specimen of each sex.

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